of courting danger and death, may well hesitate at counseling others to be shot from this world into another on the flames of war. Yet men setting in concert under high excitement, or stimulated by a keen sense of wrong, are not apt to prove cowards. In all battles, it is the uniform testimony that it is the coward who is the exception. Where one runs, a thousand stand. In this view, it is not perhaps too much to say, that all freemen in the extremity that is being coldly, heartlessly, deliberstely, infamously forced upon the Free-State people of Kansas, may be expected in the final emergency to join in the invocation of Patrick Henry. and have wrung from the depths of their souls the prayer, "Give me Liberty or give me death!" Perhaps no man is forbid to hope, either by his profession or his organization, that in such circumstances as the People of Kansas now are, with the clutch of the Border Ruffians upon their throats, and the mailed hand of Federal power raised to destroy, either by steel or the cord, that he might have the grace to utter that prayer.

It is impossible to tell what the Kansas victims will do. The Philistines, in innumerable hordes, are upon them. Governor, Courts, the whole official power of the Territory and of the State of Missouri, a sweltering mob of thousands upon thousands thirsting with more than savage ferocity for their blood, the troops and authority of this great Government of five and twenty millions, (O! dreary degradation to have to say it') fiendishly succoring and encouraging the sacrifice, all stare them in the face. Successful resistance is out of the question, except by a general uprising of the Free States, demanding of the President and his advicers to call off his bloodhounds, in tones which cannot be resisted. And this alternative seems too distant, if not too improbable, to answer the purpose. To die in resisting seems all that is left, save capitulation and atter humidiation. Time only can disclose the temper of the men to whom is committed the keeping of the precious casket of Liberty in Kansas. If they trend the path trod before them by heroes and martyrs, their glory will be aclipsed by the names of none upon the roll of fame. History will love to linger over their patriotic devotion and love of Freedom, and marble and grapite will cleave the skies, industriously piled up by free and sympathizing hearts, to embla zon their immortal deeds.

THE RAILROAD GRANTS. From Our Apoolal Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22, 1856.

Those who suppose that the Railroad Grants are going to be followed by a Free Land bill, are, in plain terms, sold. And if anybody has lent aid to the former on the supposition or tacit understand ing that such a course would placate Members and make them consent to the Homestead, great is to be that body's disappointment. The railroad interest, established by the action of Congress, is now elevated into a powerful influence which will react upon it, and effectually restrain and prevent all legislation which will damage the interests of the railroad people. The passage of a Homestead set will take the life-blood out of them, and thus it does not stand a ghost of a chance. Besides, there is no money in it, and it would be funny to see a big bill go through that was thus povertystricken and dependent on its own merits. won't undertake to say what the House may do, but the idea of either branch passing it with the expectation that the other will do likewise, is a

great greenness.

This whole scheme of grants to railroads, which has been matured and executed here this session, is a striking example of the superabundant want of judgment in our legislation. Or, if it be not want of judgment, it is want of something else which it is not worth while to be particular in naming. The substantial fruit and consequence of this legis lation is to throw all the best public lands, and those most commodiously situated, into the hands of the capitalists and the corporations in the West. A settler going into Iowa to-day, with his money in his pocket to buy a farm, cannot buy an acre of land in that vast and almost wilderness State, except at second hand, or third, or fourth, or fith hand. In short, without buying it of some man who holds it on speculation and wants a good profit on the Government price. In its eager grasping after lands to build railroads, the State itself has overlooked its own vital interests. It has shut up the public land offices by compelling the withdrawal of all the Government lands from market, and thus shuts out the emigrant population upon which all its prosperity and all the value of the railroads must depend. Thus, also, it is to be elsewhere, though not to so great an extent. It is the understanding of the authors of these railroad bills that their terms prevent even the right of actual settlers to a preëmption at any price, thus excluding every emigrant from the entire State except he buys of speculative proprietors. The upshot of the whole thing is to create a vast land monopoly throughout the West. The railroad corporations will be the greatest proprietors, and after them wealthy individuals holding tracts rivaling in quantity those held by the British nobility. The deleterious effect of this policy can hardly be over stated. And every step in it has been a giant stride away from the principles of a homestead bill. The idea of connecting the two measures, and helding them likely to progress side by side, is totally inadmissible.

If our legislators had wisdom enough to hold on to our public lands for the benefit of actual settiers at \$1 25 per acre, it would be a thousand times better than to make these enormous grants, and be quite an adequate substitute for any Homestead bill: for it must be very seriously questioned whether it is really of advantage to any man to present him outright with a section or a quarter section of land. The policy that is wanted is that which will enable him to procure it at a low price, and also prevent large accumulations of land in the hands of any one proprietor. Laws that would secure these two objects are what is needed, and their operation would probably prove sufficient to secure all the beneficent results that can be secured by legislation on this subject. But Congress is running away at race-horse speed from such a judicious policy. It is making haste to slienste public domain, and lavishing it in vast quantities upon individuals and corporations without stint and without restriction, thus cursing the new Western States which are the subjects of its bounty.
J. S. P.

PROCESS OF SUBDUING FREEDOM Special Correspondence of Tee N Y. Tribana.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23, 1856.

Probably a majority of the members of Congress went to their seats armed to-day. This is simply evidence of a state of barbarism or a state of war, or of both. The South is at war against the North for trying to prevent the spread of Slavery, and the tabits of many of her citizens are the habits of barbariane. The fighting element is prodominant

there, and it is the only one they continue. It seems extraordinary to Northern civilization. that a man who is of sufficient distinction to be elected to Congress should choose a life of broil, should assume the bearing of a man bent perpetually ea getting up a rew or a fight. Yet such is the character of some of the Southern representatives, and such are the mor who lead and champion the movements for the extension of Slavery. Northern mea here are thus thrown into a position which exacts a line of conduct quire foreign to their ordinary habits. There is a disposition in Congress to accommodate itself to this necessity, which the exigencies of the battle seem to require.

The excitement in regard to the attack on Mr. Summer has hardly abated in the least. A crowd went to the Sepate and House to-day as Spanish crowds flock to a butl-fight in expectation of something in that line. But they were not gratified. The Sena'e was full, dignified and tame. Mr. Wilson gave a narrative of the occurrence of the day before, and left to other and older Senators to propose action thereon. A pause ensued, and the President of the Senate was proceeding to the regular business before the Seaste, when Mr. Seward, seeing no one else disposed to move, offered the resolution which was adopted. The Committee it proposed to raise was voted by the Senate, and its members taken wholly from the "Democratic" side of the chamber. Its composition was inspired by Weller, Douglas and Mason, and was intended as a discourtesy and insulate the

The Slavery-extension men are determined to slight, crowd, and exasperate their opponents all they can. But if they humiliate them it will be the fault of the Auti-Slavery men themselves. There is a general conspiracy all round to "acodue" all wto venture to question the godlike character of Slavery. It takes the form of personal assaults on individuals, in addition to political disfranchisement, and it may be expected to end in assassination. The conflict is real, though quiet people may not appreciate it, and if the party of Slavery succeed in their present arrogant determination, it requires no great stretch of vision to see that the Union will sooner or later go to pieces in

The scene in the Senate to-day was humiliating. Not a man of that whole body rose to express the benerable and patriotic indignation that is everywhere felt over the outrage upon a Member, and the desecration of that Chamber by the violent and bloody proceedings of yesterday. In the face of the country and before the world, a Member of the American Senate, sitting in his seat, had been struck down and left weltering in his own blood, and no man rose to vindicate the sanctity of the body, to condemn the outrage, or reprove the act. Where is pride of country! Where is the blush of shame, where the virtuous indignation of the true American patriot, which ought to have shone so conspicuously on such an occasion in that body. All, all sunk, so far as the majority is concerned, in a hateful idolatry of an institution and submission to a Power which shames the character of the nation by its existence. And on the part of the minority by-what shall we say? Was it lack of spiritor boldness, or what was it ! From whatever cause, let it suffice to say, the Senate was dumb over an indiguity sufficient to make the bones of Henry Clay rattle in his coffin.

In the House, Mr. Campbell, very resolutely, and in a manner which occasioned much commendation on the floor, pushed through a resolution of inquiry in the case, which prevailed by 28 majority. Mr. Clingman stoutly opposed it. Mr. Brooks tried to get the floor, and seemed quite excited; and when the previous question was called on the resolution, a violent but brief effort was made to kill it by factious opposition. After a little time the heatility calmed down, and the extreme Southern men, deeming discretion the better part of valor, relinquished their opposition-being, however, sustained in it to the last by a few Northern doughfaces.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Stanton in relation to the proceedings in Kansas, and ordering Judge Lecompte before the bar of the House, but which was withdrawn in consequence of the Speaker's decison that it was not a privilege question. Mr. Stanton will renew the resolution on Monday, when it will be in order.

The President sent a message to the House today in answer to the inquiry respecting the movement of troops upon Lawrence. It simply referred to the accompanying documents from the War Depariment. Mr. Jeff. Davis, who administers that branch of the Government, takes the opportunity to insult the House by referring to its phraseology, in the resolution, in a contemptuous manner. The House asked what had been done by the army in the way of enforcing the supposed laws of the sup posed Kansas legislature. Mr. Davis replies by telling us what has been done toward enforcing the laws of the "real legislature of Kansas." Slavery is on its high horse in every official quarter and treats all opposition-even that of Congress-with a lofty disdain. We have come to the era of not only plantation manners but plantation discipline. It is the latter which it is expected will "subdue"

THE BROOKS RUFFIANISM-DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24, 1856. The investigation ordered in both Houses coucerning the assault upon Mr. Samuer may be very easily completed. There is and can be no denial of the material facts, and it only remains to be determined what action will be predicated upon a condition of things so outrageous in its personal aspect, and so monstrous in its public complexion. The Senate may exclude him from the privileges now erjoyed by Members of the House, or, with the concurrence of that body, it may place him in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for the rest of the Session. And it may do more than either, by putting a moral brand upon the set, that will survive upon the record as a warning to others and an enduring stigms to the individual now

In case the House should censure him, Mr. Brocks will probably imitate the example of Mr. Giddings and resign, with the certainty of being reclected by an undivided vote. South Carolina appreciates such exhibitions of chivairy, and will reward them. Arkansas seems less inclined to recognize this description of patriotic service, for it opposes by the last accounts, that Mr. Rust's bludgeon attack upon Mr. Greeley failed to recom

mend him to a re-nomination. These demonstrations must be met with some other weapons than words. If the constitutional protection will not shield a Senator or Member from brutal mai treatment, there are instruments of self-defence that may. Washington is not the

spot now for the illustration of the meek virtues, or of submission to such gross injuries and indignity as have been perpetrated. Forbestimes has been insulted and outraged, and it is high time to try whether stern resolution can be treated with the same impusity. To correct this abuse of privto the occasion, and that, every man of proper spirit will decide for himself.

The telegraph did not bring much comfort

this morning to several waiters on Cincinnati, on announcing that the Democratic State Conan's flag. In some quarters it is regarded as evidence of defection in others of deceptien. It is very well known here, as it is also in Michigan that Gen. Cass has planned al his little policy of late with the hope of being ulti-mately adopted as a compromise candidate. With this expectation he has been quite willing to set other aspirants by the ears; to encourage sonal embarras-ments, and to render a selection between the most conspicuous competitors alto-gether impracticable; the design being that, when they should be killed off, he might by a turn of the wheel, or a preconcerted demonstration, he taken up as a peace offering. The movement therefor in Michigan means that the party will not be trammelled with this dead weight of un-satisfied a-pirations, as that it is only a blind by which a reversionray interest in Mr. Buchanan's strength, will be secured, when he has been

deemed by the coalition.

It is now pretty well ascertained, notwithstanding all the confident assurances to the contrary, that the Virginia Delegates will yote for Mr. Pierce. The majority are divided between Hunter and Pierce, who are both paddling the same cance and pulling one car. At the Baltimore Convention the delegation adopted the principle of voting as a unit, and it will be adhered to at Cincinnati: so that the preferences for that excellent bachelor. Mr. Euchanan, will be wasted fragrance—the wilnot count on the board. Candor, however, requires it to be said in justice to Virginia, that she will only adhere to Mr. Pierce so long as ad besion will involve no cost. Her patriotism is regulated by the prospect of success, and will be With her, men (unless they be Virginia men) ar

of five loaves and two fishes.) are everything. Mr. Buchanan's friends are seemingly very resolute in their purpose to resent his sacrifice. They threaten disasters of all kinds, and are already nursing a full measure of anticipated wrath, which is to be launched and leveled at the successful neminee. In their opinion, Pennsylvania's favorite son has been postponed long enough. He has got to that day when postponement has ceased to be a virtue. Polk and Pierce were stood with compulsory resignation. Time forbids another concession. They demand now the wages of Democratic fidelity; of Federalism renounced; of Tariffs repudiated; of a bank disarowed, and of a virtuous career of single blessedness. These appeals ought to be potent. If they fail, the grand swell will be felt, and a notice served on Douglas and Company to "stand from under."

TEXAS .- The Galectica News has the following ac-"Mr. Miller of Pleasant Run, Dallas County, Texas:
"Mr. Miller of Pleasant Run, Dallas County, Is now in our city, and the account be gives of a tornado that took place in Pleasant Run a week ago last Tuesday exceeds any we have ever heard of in Texas. The tornado blew from the south, and commenced about an hour before sunset on the above day. Mr. Miller was hymself about from home.

er was houself absent from home. He says every building he had was carried away, "He eavs every building he had was carried away, and not a vestige left. His partner, whose name we have not learned, was killed, also his clerk, and a woman and two children, making five lives lost on his own premises. There were also four other persons killed in the immediate neighborhood, making nine in all, and some six or eight wounded. Some of his goods were carried to a distance of fifty niles, in Tarraot County; and one of the children was found dead, half a mile distant from the house. This tornado extended about sixteen miles north and south, being from 200 to 300 yards in width. Over this tract the tornado swept, carrying away or prestrating everything in its course;

carrying away or prostrating everything in its course; killing horses, cattle, logs and other animals.

The same paper furnishes the following intelligence:

"The United States surveying schooner Arago, Lient. De Haven commanding, arrived to day from Matagorda Bay—officers all well.

"Mr. R. P. Williams, farmer to the Tencahas Indians on their Reservation, was killed in the latter end of April, by a soldier of Col. Johnson's, near Fort Belkasp.

"We learn that Ames Adkinson was tried and con-

We learn that Ames Adkinson was tried and con "We learn that Amos Adkinson was tried and convicted at the last term of the District Court at Washington, for the murder of Thomas Harrison, in Bullville, Austin County, last December. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court."

The Non Autonio Texan of the 8th inst has an account of a shocking murder committed by Mexicans, and of the arrest of the murderers.

The Corpus Christs Advertisor of the 9th inst. says:
"We have accounts of the killing of two Mexicans by Indians, about thirty miles Riogrande wards from this city. Indians, in parties of five or six, have been discovered on several occasions, not far distant from Fort Merrill—the brocking up of which post has rendered them bold and insolent."

FIRES.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the house of Dr. Putnam, No. 35 Bond street. It is supposed to have originated from the range, setting fire to a large beam which ran through the wall, as the beam was much charred. The damage was triffing.

FIRE IN SOUTH STREET. fire broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the Junk shop, No. 223 South-street, occupied by O Brien & Callahan. But little injury was done to the

At 111 o'clock yesterday morning a fire took place in the dwellieg-house, No. 94 Attorney street, but it was put out with a few pails of water.

FIRE IN FOURTH AVENUE At 11.00 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building No. 333 Fourth avenue, or cupied by Mr II, Haight as a flour and feed store The interior of the building was burned out, and the fire communicated to No. 133, a farmers' milk and produce agency, belonging to Hess & Hongland, which was much damaged. The total less in both cases was about \$2,800.

Mr. Haight was insured for \$1,000 in the Greenwich, and Hess and Heagland for \$2,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Companies. Peter Geolet was the owner of the buildings. An O. U. A. Chapter and Odd Fel'ows' Lodge occupied the third story of No. stable in the rear of No. 435, were buracd. The fire originated from children playing with matches in the w near the stable.

FIRE IN A STEAM SAW-MILE - Between 1 and 2 clock on Saturday morning, the alarm of five in the Sixth District was caused by a fire discovered burning under the platform around the boiler of the steamergine in the saw mill belonging to J. Bruce & Co., 285 and 287 Momoe street. The early discovery of the fire by a man living in the house adjoining brought to the premises the firemen in the vicinity who very soon extinguished the finnes.

THE CINCINNATI CONTENTION - REDUCTION OF TEL-EGRAPH TOLLS -- We are authorized by the Managers of the two direct lines of Telegraph between this city and Circinnati-the National, via Philadelphia and Pausburgh, and the Morse, via Buffalo and Cleveland -to state that editors and recognized news agents will be permitted to receive reports of the proceedings of approaching Democratic Convention at Cincinpati, by paying at the rate of 5 cents per word, which is a very liberal deduction in favor of Democracy and the purses of newspaper publishers.

FOR EUROPE,-The Collins U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 175 passengers, and about \$250,000 in specie on freight. Among her passengers is Dr Homel, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, who has been for some time in this country, studying with indefergable real our scientific institutions and indus trial establishments, having always had in view the application of the ecienous to the useful arts of life.

CITY ITEMS.

Sept in Changes, - Saturday was a very hot day, be mercury getting up to nearly 90 degrees. It was decidedly accomfortable until late in the evening. About midnight a fresh broeze sprang up, threatening a atorm, but it did not rain. Yesterday the tempera ture suddenly took a downward turn, and at super it was so rold that overcosts were not only a laxury but

Ninto's Satoon - This evening the Pyne and Harrisen troupe will give their first concert of the series approunced by them, and on Wednesday the second and last, after which they commence an operatio engagement in Montreal, returning to New-York in Sep-

Mr. Allan Irving's concert was well attended on Sat orday, and much enthusiasm was exhibited. Mr. Irving was liberally applanded. Miss Vestvall and Signor Badiali excelled in a grand duet, from La Paporita, but we cannot say as much of the former in the brindles. Signor Ceresi, the new tenor made a hit in the airs Travatore. He has a loud voice, which compictely filled the house, and sung with confidence and pint. "Mr. Aptommos played the harp and Mr. King e piano with customary ability. The entertainment

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN .- Mr. Stout appeared at the Mayor's office on Saturday and took the oath of office, filed his bonds, and assumed the duties of the position. The law only requires bonds to the amount of \$25,000, but Mr. Stout tendered security for \$100,000, in the persons of Benjamin F. Casap and Josiah Oakes, each of whom swore that they were worth that amount of property over and above all their debts and liabilities.

missioners was held on Saturday afternoon at the Mayor's Office. The case under consideration being that of Mr. C. M. Vandervoort, charged with disc bedience of orders, Judge Capton requested permission to withdraw, as his connection with the matter disqualified him, he thought, from sitting with the other Commissioners. Mr. C. S Spencer appeared for Mr. Vandervoort. According to evidence given by Mayor Wood, G. W. Matseil, and Capt. Ruscell, it appeared that Mr Vardervoort received orders through Capt. Russell to perform patrol duty, and refused. It was likewise shown that though the orders given were verbal, it was customary to give such orders in that form. Judge Capron testified to having stated to Mr. Vandervoort as his opinion that these orders were not birding. Mr. Spencer, in summing up, held that an order in this case, to be valid, should have cmanated from Judge Capren. At the close the two Commissioners concurred in discharging Mr. Vandervoort from the Department.

TEMPERANCE IN PRESCH.-W. V. Bard, since his return from Europe, has consented to address the friends of temperance at the S of T. Hall, corner of West Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, on Sunday evening next, June 1st, in the French lan-

Saturday at noon was from the British R. M. stramship Asia, laying at Jersey City, and was in honor of the Queen of England's birthday. The British vessels in this city were very tastefully decorated in honor

VISITING THE INSTITUTIONS -The members of the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, visited the charitable institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, on Saturday, in compliance with the invitation of the Governors of the Almshouse. There were between four and five hundred visitors alto-

PRESENTATION. - Sepator Sickles was presented with a silver tea service on Saturday, at Delmonico's, for his services in opposing the passage of the new Po-lice bill at Albany last Winter. Mayor Wood made the presentation speech.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS -Ou Saturday night the returns of the election for two Assistant En ginoers of the Fire Department, for the two new up-town districts, were canvassed at the Chief Engineer's

office. The following was the vote:

First District—G. Joseph Rich of Eugine Co. No. 3 received
1.09 votes; Thomas Maxwell of Eugine Co. No. 37 received 537 votes Second District-John Boyce of Hose Co. No. 42 received 1,116 votes; David S. Baker of Lugine Co. No. 15 received 707

Overs Expusition -An exhibition of the large organ, built for the Rev. Dr Alexander's Church by Jardine & Son of New-York, (corner Centre and White streets), will take place at the Church in Fifth 26, at 7] o'clock. Mesers. G. Washbourn Mergan, Edward Jardine and Willism Mason lorganist of the Church), will perform.

At 10 o'clock this morning, the Rev. J. W. Sloane will be publicly installed as pastor of the Third Reform Presbyterian Church, Waverley place.

CITY MORTALITY -According to the weekly report of the City Inspector, there were 322 deaths in the city during last week, viz: 60 men, 57 women, 93 girls and 112 boys, showing a decrease of 42 on the mortality of the week previous. There were 4 deaths of apoplexy, 2 of bronchitis, 6 of congestion of the lungs, 42 of consumption, 9 of inflummation of the lungs, 5 of congestion of the brain, 10 of dropsy in the head, 5 of inflammation of the brain, 7 of diarrhea, 3 of dysertery, 5 of inflammation of the bowels, 25 of scarlet fever, 3 of disease of the heart, 13 of smallpox, 1 of cholers infantum, 26 of convulsions (infantile), 8 o eroup, 5 of debility (infantile), 20 of marasmus, 5 of measels, 2 of teething; there were also 11 premature births, 26 cases of stillborn, and 11 deaths from violent causes, three of which were suicides, and four from drowning. The classification of diseases is as follows Bones, joints &c . 1: brain and nerves, 50; generative organs, 3; heart and blood vessels, 9; lungs, throat, &c., er; eld age 5; skin, &c., and eraptive fevers, 37; stillborn and premature births, 46; stomach, bowel and other digestive organs, 48; uncertain seat and general fevers, 25; urinary organs, 2; un-known, 5. The nativity table gives 230 natives of the United States, 55 of Ireland, 11 of England, 13 of G stmary, 2 of France, 1 of Italy, 1 of Prusia, 1 of Scotband, 1 of Sweden, and 7 unknown.

THE LATE CHATHAM STREET STABLING APPRAY -Wilham Petter, the man who so the night of the 27th ult, was exaulted at the corner of Charham and Doyer streets by two brothers named Timothy and Bernard Stancley, and stabled by the latter in three places, died yesterday at the New-York Ho-pical, of the injuries he had received. Bernard Standley is now in the Tombe and his brother is out on bail. Cor oner Convery will hold an inquest upon the body today, and has already subpensed several wire esses who esw the affray. The deceased lived at the corner of Spring and Elizabeth streets, where he has le't a wife and could to mours his loss.

STABBING AFFRAY. - Two men named Lawrence Eddy and John Baker, both residing at No 28 Sprace street, got into a fight together on Saturday night, during which the former was stabbed in the breast by his acversary. The latter fled and escaped.

COUT DE SOLVEL .- The first case of sun stroke this season occurred at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Sixteenth street and Third averue. The victim is a laborer whose name was not ascertained.

The police recevered him to Bellevue Hospital.

THE ALLEGED ENGENOUS BLACK-MAIR OPERATION. William A. Brown, the man whom it has been insenunted through most of the leading journals of Now-York has or many years past been engaged in levying bisck mail, and extorting almost incredible amounts of

money and real estate from Cornelius W. Lawrence, Ex-Mayor and Ex-Collector of this city, was arreste on Saturday morning, at the Red House Harlem, by Sergrant Van Cleef of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a warrant charging him with the crime of p-tjury-E: Mayor Lawrence and others being the

completenate. The affidavits allege that Brown, on the 6th inst committed willful and corrupt perjury in making oath to an affidavit before George Kellock, esq., Commis-sioner of Deeds, having reference to an application made before the Superior Court, in which Ex-Mayor Lawn toe is plaintiff, and Brown the defeadant, upon a motion to set saide a judgment and execution recovered by Mr. Lawrence against Brown on the 18th day of April. The affidavit it is charged, was meterial and pertinent to the issue of said suit, and in swearing to which Brown, according to the complaint, did commit willful and corrupt perjury. The accused was taken before Justice Flandreau, the magistrate issuing the warrant, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for trial. He procured the requisite bonds and was liberated

The following is the affidavit in full:

Civ and Courty of New York, as — Cornelias W. Lawrence and William C. R. English, of said city, being daily owner, says that there is an action in the Superior Court of the city of New York, wherein Cornelius W. Lawrence is the plaunist and William A. Brown is defendant a padgment was rendered and effected in sold Court against the and William A. Brown, on the 18th day of April, 18th. for a 20-127 15, that on the 6th of May, 1856, the sold William Brown made an affidavit in the city of New York, before George Kolleck jr., a commissioner of seeds, duly authorized and commissioned under the law of the state of the city of New York performs the great and the said action, on the 18th day of May, 1856; that in the said affidavit we read in the Superior Court of the city of New York upon a motion to set and the pudment and execution in the said action, on the 18th day of May, 1856; that in the said affidavit the wald Brown denied owing the interey for which pudment was rendered against him, and used in said demial the following words:—"That he did not dowing the motion of the said action, has not since, nor does the new over to the said plaintiff and sort, on the 18th of "October 1858, loan to him the sam of \$3,000 er any other sum," And this depoined further ways, that such allogs there is an affine to containing each allowing the matter, upon an oath facility and corrantly awar falsely to a material matter, upon an oath legally admission.

Care Wanter — A goal headed care, valued very

highly as a sitt, and hearing the name of its owner, was taken, het ween 12 and 1 o'clock, probably by mistaks, from Gosilog's Salors, Brasslway, by one of the patrons of the establishment. The person who look the cane will please return it as the deak, otherwise the inference will be drawn that he took it designedly at d as let is known prompt action will be taken to cause his ar-

Accidentably Drowned,-About 3 o'clock year terday missing, a man, whose name is unknown, feel into the dock at Probetty, and before assistance could be extended to him was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Correte or a Benetan.—Augustus Nickols, alias Geo Hall, was arrested early on Saturday morning with a lat of clothing in his possession, he having an four previous stolen in from the stere of John Borsey, No. 1 Elevanth street. He had alvo no his person a full set of burglary tools. Justice Fian-droan lecked him up.

known "panel" establishment of Louisa Pitos was entered on Saturday night by the Third Ward Police and the keeper was arrested. The others found a large number of paw-tickets for new-dry, which had been stolen and pie fact. The keeper of the riace is said to be the parson who some time since robbed a Philedelphian of \$1,800. She was locked up for trial.

INJURED FATALLY ON A RAILROAD.—Francis McLauchin, a tourg man, died in the New York Respital vesterias from the effects of a fracture of the ies, received on the 4th inst. by being run over by a car on the New York and Eric Railroad. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day

MAINED IS AN APPRAY.—A brutal affray between some beatmen occurred at lociock yesterday modular in the Fourth Ward, during which John Kerrigan had his lower lipyarily torn of by the teeth of John Carisand. The latter was arrested and locked up, and Kerrigan was conducted to the New-York Hospital. KHILED BY A FALLING WALL,-Thomas Finegan

STEALING CHILDREN .- A vagrant woman, named

Eneral Moore, who had just been liberated from the Positan-tiany was on Saturday attested for stealing two small children from a family in Warnen street. After setting possession of the little ones, are commenced begging and kept them crying, to excite sympathy. She was taken before the Justice, who south her bear to the Island for six months. The children watere-fored to their parents.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In a paragraph in Saturday's Turause, doing me literary justice in respect to the translatorship of Fourier, you do me more than personal justice, by thrusting upon me the before of a Doctorate. Now as I know fittin of Law, less of Medicine, and nothing of Divinity, (though, perhaps, i might be a Doctor of either, or of the three, for all that); and moreover as I ratherflancy the eccentricity of being an American without a title, I bes, with all respect, to decline the Degree you have conferred upon me, though without calling in question for an natural the humanes usefulness of such honors, or your having as much right as anybody to bestow them.

Yours, &c., HENRY CLAPP, jr.

The beautiful AMBROTYPE, now the most desirable and popular picture tace, can be eafter be obtained at BRADY's. No. 359 Broodway, at a reduction of 35 to 40 per cent upon previous prices. Mr. BRADY is evabled to do this in cent sequence of the unparalleled success which has attended his in, traduction of the Ambretype into this city; a success which is exquisitely beautiful pictures, faultless as regards posture, ex pression, and all that constitutes the barmonious unity of per

PRIVATE LECTURES on PHRENOLOGY, given by Mr. Fowler, Monday, Wednesday and Pathay Evan-tude of each week. Tickets, 25 cents. For the course, 62

hand every variety of Tras for Grocers, Tes Dealers, and private faulties—Schuletts, Golomg and Young Hyson from 20, to 40c., Gunpowder and Imperial from 20c. to 556—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5 th, boxes of good Faculty Tes for one other. Call and examine—No. 125 Cathanast, between Pouri and Rocervalts.

or event beachterion, For sale by M. P. Bapwa, No. 186 Pouriet, New York.

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Office boors, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., encouragely for Lasting, and boor 2 to 5 p. m., for Gantlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment. Tanuans applying by letter must earter the rame, see and age of the patient, toorshoe with the leading features of the case. Instance to impediment to examination. Transistent first anamination and prescription, 36, if the patient is present, and 816 of absent. All subsequent examinations, 36. Subshays for the poor without charge.

We invite the attention of sealers and others to our large stack of Cotamparates and the Ferrusce, of now our large stack of Cotamparates and the Ferrusce, of now many and the control designs of our own many actions to the cotamparate of the cotamparates of the cota

Gas! Gas!-Gas FIXTURES of new and been

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES Of every description—
Standard Weights and Measures and all tinds of Weights Apparaton, for sain as wholesain and retail by Apparaton, for sain as wholesain and retail by Fairbanks & Co., the 182 Broadway

GAS FIXTURES.

I have now one of the finner assortments of Gas Fixtwense in the sity, which for breety of style and doubt are unequaled, exempted wholly of new and critical designs. These should forwhold to be a single style of the style of the well to call and securing my stock remains to participant of losselyme. Our Perus Laureted into heldings at the observed motion.

In C. Biograms, to should be seen, cripil existing a Perus I and the securing my seen as the securing the securing securing the securing securing the securing securing a securing securin

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-SPREEM THEM-May H Before Jadge Strong.

Before Judge Strong.

The BARRE TRIAL—CHANGE OF VENUE—NO DECISION,
The Proper ag. Lowes Baker et al.

The motion for a change of venue in this case was
argued the mentag before people, thouse F. Challe and
Jan T. Brady for Saker, and Daudel R. Sackles in behalf of
Jan T. Brady for Saker, and Daudel R. Sackles in behalf of
Patrick McLaughlin, salm Frant son. At the definitions were
in court, and some of their triends.

The application was based upon affiliavits alonging that a panel
of purces "at occes important and in editigent," could not be objuctions were interpresed; left, that the possesson in a same ofjuctions were interpresed; left, that the possesson in the same outa continent from the Cyes and Tremmer; lift, that, if they
could the Judges of this district stone had jurisdiction over it.
Baker's poverty was also dwelf about as reason for not with
arrawing ham from the city, where the benevolence of disade
countersach him. Both sides communicated on the city was such order than the city of the state of public common masses
after all in the provious trial, the state of public common had, at

appeared referen, and the accounting is to be had upon the principles of the disti decree submitted to ma.

Archibalt Wate art Jenny, remember of release of lots, under the complaint seeks to compel a release of lots, under the coves ant of the mortgage given by A. Watt to James Watt in 1844, the right to such release is res adjusted against the plaintif, and the relief saked for example spranted, as to the other matters embraced in the case of Palmer against the spinotiff und others, untered in this caper. Palmer against the plaintiff and others, untered in this caper. Nov. 1, 1850. The composite in this came must be dismissed with costs.

after the date of the mostage. Asei Lewis, the moregage, after the date of the mostage. Asei Lewis, the moregage, near took possession of the mostages property, and before a chatter mostage, can be upded as a valid country, when there has been no actual and continued change of passession, the party asserting its validity must establish affirmatively two propositions: I. That the transaction was bone fide; and, 2. That there was no intention to defaud creditors or purchases (creat vs. Read, 20 Sarb 20). I do not think that either of these propositions is established in this case, and the mericage, so far as it is an obstacle to the positiff, must be declared void, A docroe will be prepared on these principles.

James Shields ag Fleming Dancan and Goorge Logan.

This action is instituted to recover from the defondate on half of the wom of \$3.109.85, recovered by them from the Gootzeller of this State on the first cay of December, 1865, pursuant to the previous of the act of July 1, 1851 (Lews of 1851, 1952, 1952). By that act, certain moneys paid by snipping merchalts to the City of New York, to the Health Commissioners, under crutest, were directed to be repaid to the persons making such pay extract to their assigns. The positivity had been argued to becomes with Joseph McMorray from 28th of Janerage the becomes with Joseph McMorray from 28th of Janerage the becomes with Joseph McMorray from 28th of Janerage the traction of the property of the moneys thus paid under motest. The because his log been done in the name of McMorray the parameter were made in his tame. In December, 1850, McMorray made was assignment to the defendance made patched the some above mentioned, and the learning is entitled to each beit the name of the Morray in the sature of a signal in his tame. In December, 1850, McMorray had been done to the name of McMorray the parameter were made in his tame. In December, 1850, McMorray had been done to the defendance made patched the some of the form the state. It is not to see held the name above men

Levell Pordy agt. Eugene Le Gal, Mary J. Le Ou. and R. Booland.

By the agreement of Pebruary 15, 1853, the defendant, Evente Le Gal, agreed to transfer to the plaintiff 55 shares of stock in a company thereafter to be organized for the manufacture of gas from sephaltom. The plaintiff became entitled to such transfer and demanded the same. The defendant, Le Gal, had parted with all his stock in the company, and could not therefore, meet the plaintiff 's domand, event dividing so to do. The measure of damages to which the plaintiff is another significant thin is the full value of the stock at his highest solid to the sort. (Commercial Bank of Beffale agt. Rottight, 18 Werd, 1841). The highest value proved was \$12.50 a share, and for the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was controlled to the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the plaintiff was any the 250 aboves to which the 250 above to which the 250 above to which

There is a Boursed, must be deemed with costs.

The defendant must assign and transfer to the plain tid the inclusion transfer by aim against start. The defendant transfer by aim against start. The defendant to either party in the south.

John H. Harbock and others and Joseph Venderbilt and others. On the 13th of October, 1854, Decker and Brown Control of the 13th of October, 1854, Decker and Brown.